§ 52.742 Incorporation by reference.

The materials listed below are incorporated by reference in the corresponding sections noted. The incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Office of Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated as they exist on the date of approval, and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The materials are available from the sources listed below.

(a) The following material is available for purchase from the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

(1) ASTM D1475–85, Standard Test Method for Density of Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products, for §52.741(a)(4)(i)(B)(*3*)(*i*).

(2) ASTM D2369–87, Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings, for §52.741(a)(4)(i)(B)(*3*)(*ii*).

(3) ASTM D3792–86, Standard Test Method for Water Content of Water-Reducible Paints by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph, for §52.741(a)(4)(i)(B)(*3*)(*iii*).

(4) ASTM D4017–81(Reapproved 1987), Standard Test Method for Water in Paints and Paint Materials by Karl Fischer Method, for §52.741(a)(4)(i)(B)(*3*)(*iv*).

(5) ASTM D4457–85, Standard Test Method for Determination of Dichloromethane and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph, for §52.741(a)(4)(i)(B)(*3*)(*v*).

(6) ASTM D2697–86, Standard Test Method for Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings, for §52.741(a)(4)(i)(B)(*3*)(*vi*).

(7) ASTM D3980–87, Standard Practice for Interlaboratory Testing of Paint and Related Materials, for §52.741(a)(4)(i)(B)(*3*)(*vi*).

(8) ASTM E180–85, Standard Practice for Determining the Precision of ASTM Methods for Analysis and Testing of Industrial Chemicals, for §52.741(a)(4)(i)(B)(*3*)(*viii*).

(9) ASTM D2372–85, Standard Method of Separation of Vehicle from Solvent-Reducible Paints, for §52.741(a)(4)(i)(B)(*3*)(*ix*).

(10) ASTM D2879–86, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope, for §52.741(a)(3), (a)(8)(ii), (a)(9)(iii), and (a)(10)(iii).

(11) ASTM D323–82, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method), for §52.741(a)(3).

(12) ASTM D86–82, Standard Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products, for §52.741(a)(3).

(13) ASTM D3925–81(Reapproved 1985), Standard Practice for Sampling Liquid Paints and Related Pigment Coatings, for §52.741(a)(4)(i)(A)(*1*).

(14) ASTM E300–86, Standard Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals, for §52.741(a)(4)(i)(A)(*2*).

(b) The Evaporation Loss From External Floating-Roof Tanks, Publication 2517, second edition, February 1980, for §52.741(a)(3) is available for purchase from the American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20037.

(c) The Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, for §52.741(a)(3) is available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

(d) 35 Illinois Administrative Code 215, June 1989, subparts (B), (E) (sections 215.182, 215.183, and 215.184), (K) (sections 215.301 and 215.302), (Q) (excluding sections 215.432 and 215.436), (R) (excluding sections 215.447, 215.450, and 215.452), (S), (V), (X), (Y) (sections 215.582, 215.583, and 215.584), and (Z) of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 for §52.741 (d)(l)–(d)(3); (e)(3), (e)(4); (h)(2); (i)(1), (i)(2); (j)(1)–(j)(3); (q)(1); (s)(1); (u)(1), (3); (v)(1); (w)(1); and (x)(1), (x)(3) is available from the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation Division, Region V, 230 S. Dearborn, Chicago, IL, 60604.

[55 FR 26909, June 29, 1990]

§ 52.743 Continuous monitoring.

(a) Alternative monitoring requirements established under Section 201.402 of Title 35, IAC must be either: Incorporated into a federally enforceable operating permit or construction permit or submitted to USEPA for approval as a revision to the Illinois State Implementation Plan (SIP). Illinois shall set forth alternative emissions monitoring and reporting requirements to satisfy the intent of 40 CFR part 51, appendix P whenever Illinois exempts any source subject to Section 201.401 from installing continuous emission monitoring systems. Illinois may exempt a source if the source cannot install a continuous emission monitoring system because of physical plant limitations or extreme economic reasons, according to the criteria of Section 201.402.

(b) As codified at 40 CFR 52.737 (USEPA's approval of the Illinois operating permit program for the purpose of issuing federally enforceable construction and operating permits), USEPA reserves the right to deem an operating permit not federally enforceable. Such a determination will be made according to appropriate procedures including operating permit requirements promulgated at 54 FR 27274 (June 28, 1989) and will be based upon either; the permit, permit approval procedures or state or local permit requirements which do not conform with the operating permit program requirements or the requirements of USEPA's underlying regulations. Among other things, underlying requirements include 40 CFR 51.214 and part 51, appendix P and Illinois' approved SIP, 40 CFR part 52. Should USEPA deem an operating or construction permit containing alternative monitoring requirements not federally enforceable, the underlying continuous monitoring requirements at Section 201.401 of the State rule would be the Federal requirements contained in the SIP to which the source would be subject. This interpretation of the impact of an operating permit deemed not federally enforceable by USEPA on a source to which it was issued was acknowledged by the State in a March 3, 1993, letter from Bharat Mathur, Chief, Bureau of Air, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, to Stephen Rothblatt, Chief, Regulation Development Branch, Region 5, USEPA.

[58 FR 17783, Apr. 6, 1993]

§52.744 Small business stationary source technical and environmental compliance assistance program.

The Illinois program submitted on November 12, 1992, as a requested revision to the Illinois State Implementation Plan satisfies the requirements of section 507 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

[58 FR 45451, Aug. 30, 1993]

Subpart P—Indiana

§52.769 Identification of plan—conditional approval.

The plan revision commitment listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section were submitted on the dates specified.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) On February 25, 1994, Indiana submitted an amendment to Title 326 of the Indiana Administrative Code (326 IAC) 8–5–5 to add Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements for graphic arts facilities in the Indiana severe ozone nonattainment area (Lake and Porter Counties) which have the potential to emit 25 tons per year or more of VOC. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is conditionally approving the State's graphic arts facilities VOC RACT rule, contingent on fulfillment of the State's commitment to adopt and submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision that would correct deficiencies in the State's recordkeeping and reporting requirements, contained in 326 IAC 8–1–2, by May 6, 1996. In order to correct the deficiencies, the State must meet three requirements.

The first requirement is for the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting (MRR) requirements in the Indiana rules to be made more comprehensive to include more than: Daily volume-weighted averages of all coatings applied in a coating or printing line; and records of daily usage of gallons of solids coating and VOC content for each coating or ink solvent. Alternatively, when a source complies by using control devices, then records of monitoring parameters and other information must also be kept. The MRR requirements should also specify a period of time (i.e., 5 years) during which records shall be maintained at the facility. The second requirement is for the Indiana rules to be revised to require maintenance of records and reports of new or existing control devices. Records and reports that should be maintained include monitoring data, calibration and